



Published by the Press Publishing Company.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING WORLD

(Including Postage)

PER MONTH \$3.00

PER YEAR \$35.00

VOL. 32 No. 11,192

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES:

WORLD UPTOWN OFFICE—1267 BROADWAY—between 116th and 117th Sts., New York.

WORLD HARLEM OFFICE—1287 St. and Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN—309 WASHINGTON ST. HARLEM—309 DECATUR ST. NEW YORK—1267 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—LORDEN BUILDING, 112 SOUTH 6TH ST. WASHINGTON—810 14TH ST. LONDON OFFICE—12 COCKSPUR ST., TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

A GAIN OF 77,699.

WORLDS PRINTED

EVERY DAY OF MARCH.

The number of WORLDS printed here every day of March, 1891 and 1892, was as follows:

	1891.	1892.
March 1	247,040*	247,280
" 2	248,950	248,540
" 3	249,850	249,850
" 4	250,750	250,750
" 5	251,650	251,650
" 6	252,550	252,550
" 7	253,450	253,450
" 8	254,350	254,350
" 9	255,250	255,250
" 10	256,150	256,150
" 11	257,050	257,050
" 12	257,950	257,950
" 13	258,850	258,850
" 14	259,750	259,750
" 15	260,650	260,650
" 16	261,550	261,550
" 17	262,450	262,450
" 18	263,350	263,350
" 19	264,250	264,250
" 20	265,150	265,150
" 21	266,050	266,050
" 22	266,950	266,950
" 23	267,850	267,850
" 24	268,750	268,750
" 25	269,650	269,650
" 26	270,550	270,550
" 27	271,450	271,450
" 28	272,350	272,350
" 29	273,250	273,250
" 30	274,150	274,150
" 31	275,050	275,050
Total	8,181,180	8,181,180
Wholesale and Retail	648,990	648,990
Grand total	8,830,170	8,830,170

* Morning edition only.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORLDS

PRINTED PER DAY OF MARCH,

1891 312,570

AVERAGE PER DAY OF MARCH,

1892 390,269

NET GAIN PER DAY OF

77,699.

THE WORLD will not, under any circumstances

have its reports for the return of any

copying of any rejected manuscripts or pictures,

or whatever character or value. No exceptions

will be made to this rule with regard to either

letters or pictures. To wit: the editor enters

into correspondence concerning unobtainable

manuscripts.

The Evening World Prints Asso-

ciated Press News.

Somebody ought to teach old Winter

his proper place.

The Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN is alien

in his views. Let him remain so in per-

son.

If it is true that Mr. Egan has de-

clined an offer of the French Mission,

France owes him more than could ever

have been expected.

As compared with the Sunday of last

week yesterday was cooler and, accord-

ing to general report in the city, not so

dry. The side door worked much more

freely on its hinges.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa rightly recog-

nizes that there are many existing laws,

the enforcement of which public opinion

does not support. Prominent among

these is the rigid Sunday clause of the

Excise statutes.

With his present views of New York's

state of depravity, the Rev. E. WALPOLE

WARREN should by all means stick to his

determination not to be naturalized. A

true citizen of the Republic is expected

to be helpful. He cannot be that if he is

not also hopeful.

Reports of early crop prospects in the

State show the promise of a fruitful sea-

son all around providing only that the

weather may be induced to continue to

behave properly. Man will take care of

the plough and the seeds and the harvest-

ing. Nature must do the rest, and proba-

bly will.

According to the theory of the ancient

Egyptians, "a man should live not as long

as he can, but as long as he ought to,"

the aphorism yesterday of the young fellow

who had earned the sobriquet of "Jack

the Bum" was a justifiable piece of Jack-

the Bum's wisdom.

The evidence is plain that the baseball

interest is not this season to resume its old

interest, and the fact is one deeply to

be regretted.

The explanation undoubtedly is

that the financial side of the manage-

ment has been made too long and too

decidedly prominent. People have been

taught to look at the game in its money-

making light rather than as true sport.

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COMMENDABLE INDEPENDENCE.

President Harrison has declared him-

self in no hesitating or uncertain manner

on the subject of QUAY and Quayism.

At least that is the story, apparently well

authenticated, that comes from Washing-

ton. Postmaster-General WANAMAKER,

recommenced by three Pennsylvania Con-

gressmen, waited on the President, it is

said, to urge him to forget the past and

to make friends with the ex-Chief of the

National Committee. The well-known per-

suasive eloquence of Mr. WANAMAKER

in extolling goods of which he desires to

dispose was, however, lost on President

HARRISON, who not only refused to enter

into any combination with QUAY, but said

to the Postmaster-General: "The less you

have to do with Mr. QUAY, the better it will

be for yourself. He is not a fit man to asso-

ciate with."

The President is to be commended for

his independence. It is gratifying to hear

him declare that he would rather stand

aside than place himself in the power of

QUAY and "some other men who have

attempted to dictate terms for renomina-

tion." At the same time the President's

position would be more satisfactory if he

were more close and friendly relations

with STEVE KELVIN and some other

disciples of the Quay school.

THE REV. E. WALPOLE WARREN.

The Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, rector

of the Church of the Holy Trinity, does

not entertain a favorable opinion of the

city he has adopted as his residence and

as the scene of his ministrations. The

rector is an Englishman. He came to this

country a little over four years ago with

a fair reputation and a chance at a

salary, which he seems to have enjoyed,

and which he doubtless has earned. But

he declines to become a citizen of the Re-

public for the reason, as he declares,

that the city of New York is so wicked and

corrupt that he would not wish to be

identified with it, even as a voter.

The city administration, he says, "is

vile from top to bottom" and is "absolu-

tely corrupt from Mayor GRANT down."

Hence he has made up his mind to remain

an alien.

The Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN boasts

of belonging to the English aristocratic

classes, and he has no doubt received his

education at one of the great public schools

of England. He is a member of the British

Parliament.

It will probably occur to many minds,

however, that the Rev. E. WALPOLE WAR-

REN is a minister of the Gospel and that

his mission is to purify and reform. If

he should make up his mind to be

a citizen of this degraded country, might

he not hope by his vote to

work a reformation? Is it govern-

ment? Might he not then do more good

than he can now expect to accomplish

with the fast salary he receives and the

leisure time he has on his hands?

However, the Rev. E. WALPOLE WAR-

REN knows his own business, and no one

will be very eager to persuade him to

become an American citizen. Indeed,

as the general belief is that New York

is a much better governed, more orderly and more

moral city than London, the Rev. E. WAL-

POLE WARREN, who refuses to so believe, had

better remain an alien and enjoy the

money of Americans while despising their

country.

THE DIVORCE BESTS THE GOLDEN WED-

DING.

Fifty years married and at this late day

patronizing the divorce court. Such is

the brief story of a West Virginia couple's

conjugal career. Instead of a joyous

golden wedding with children, grand-

children and great-grandchildren, for the

couple had all of them, to rejoice around

them and halo their declining years with

beautiful brightness, they celebrate their

half-century of companionship and mu-

tual helpfulness with a divorce trial. The

family skeleton, so long concealed from

view, will rattle its bones before the pub-

lic, and tales will be told that will

keep the neighbors gossiping all the

Summer.

The wife is seventy-five, the husband

eighty. It is charged by the former that

her hubby, who is likewise a minister,

has become a feeble, feeble, feeble, fee-

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caught in the house, and it was by flame

and suffocating smoke that the end finally

came to her. The visitor put on fresh

clothing here.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLIES.

Monopolies are the natural enemies of

the people. When capital combines to

seize upon any particular business and to

drive everybody else out of it, its object

is to gain absolute control of the market

and to fix prices to suit itself. This is

not done in the interest of the consumers,

but of the combination. The worst

feature of the evil is that a monopoly

always seeks to grasp some article neces-

sary to the people in their everyday life

or occupation, something they cannot

well do without, so that however unrea-

sonable may be the extortion, the sales are

certain to be kept up.

The great Oil Trust was of this charac-

ter. So was the Sugar Trust. So is the

new coal combination. So are a number

of other lesser monopolies now in exist-

ence. The richer these combinations

grow the more difficult it is for the people

to find protection from their exactions.

Congress upholds them. Legislatures

treat them with consideration. Parties

and politicians do their best. Unfor-

tunately their influence too often reaches

the courts.

The Sugar Trust, although it received

a blow some time ago, has reorganized

within the law, and is in the danger

of becoming unopposed. The report that

a fight is being made against the Trust

by the wholesale grocers is a fraud and a

deception. Some wholesale dealers may

demand more advantages than they now

get, but if they should be successful the

retailers and the consumers would not be

benefited. The price of sugar would be

kept up.

The coal combine fails to get Gov.

ANNETT's signature to its bill, but it goes

on without law as slickly as it would have

gone along with law. Congress does

nothing. Our own legislative investi-

gation looks like a humbug. Before long

the price of coal to the poor consumer

will be increased.

What the country needs is an honest

earnest movement against all monopolies

and the enactment of laws by Congress

and State Legislatures that will effec-

tually kill and bury the evil. To this end

we must have a tariff reform that will

put a stop to undue discrimination in

favor of special interests, and plain, dis-

tinct statutes that will make illegal as